Shortage of Currency Notes in Madhya Pradesh

3771. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, recently, there was shortage of currency notes in Madhya Pradesh and the Reserve Bank did not make available currency notes to the State at the desired level;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken to remove the scarcity of currency notes in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India have informed that there was no shortage of currency notes in Madhya Pradesh. However, some complaints were received about inadequacy of fresh notes in higher denominations in some districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Immediate arrangements were made by the Reserve Bank to provide funds to the currency chests in the concerned districts, either by diversion of funds from surplus chests to deficit chests and/or supplies from the RBI offices.

निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा बंधित भाण्डागारों का चलाया जाना

@3772. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री छोटूभाई पटेल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्र को बंधित भांडागार संचालित करने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) क्या देश में सारे बंधित भांडागार केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम द्वारा संचालित किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से संभावित देय राशि की गैर-अदायगी की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निजी पार्टियों को बंधित भांडागार संचालित करने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सीमाशुल्क बंधित भांडागार-केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम, राज्य भांडागार निगमों और निजी पार्टियों द्वारा जहां अनुमति दी जाए, चलाए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) निजी बंधित भांडागारों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस उन मामलों में प्रदान किए जाते हैं जहां:—

(i) केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम अथवा राज्य भांडागार निगम अपेक्षित गोदाम सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने में असमर्थ होते हैं ;

(ii) आयातित माल के लिए विशेष भंडारण परिस्थितियां आवश्यक हों;

(iii) माल खतरनाक/विस्फोटक स्वरूप का हो ;

(iv) माल की चौबीसों घंटे आवश्यकता हो; अथवा

(v) माल निर्यातोन्मुख उद्योगों के उपयोग में लाया जाए।

जहां तक सरकार को देय राशियों का संबंध है, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के उपबंधों के द्वारा राजस्व हितों की पर्याप्त रूप से रक्षा होती है। भण्डारण के लिए एक बार प्रवेश किए गए माल की विशिष्ट सांविधिक अवधि अथवा बढ़ाई गई अवधि के भीतर निकासी किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है, ऐसा न करने पर माल के भण्डारण के समय निष्पादित किए गए बांड सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम,

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@पूर्वत: अतारांकित प्रश्न 3332, 7 अगस्त, 1992 से स्थानांतरित।

1962 के उपबंधों के तहत प्रवर्तनीय बन जाते हैं जिससे सरकारी बकायों की वसूली में सहायता मिलती है। इसके अलावा, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 72 के तहत, भांडागारों में रखे हुए माल की नीलामी करके सीमाशुल्क की वसूली भी की जा सकती है।

Proposal to raise limit on bonus for bank employees

3773. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank employees who are getting a gross salary of Rs. 2500 per month are not eligible to get bonus;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that because of this reasons nearly 85 per cent of Bank employees are not eligible to get bonus: and

(c) if so, whether in view of the ever increasing rise in prices and the resultant increase in DA leading to the increased gross salary of the employees, Government propose to raise the gross salary limit to Rs. 4000 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Bank's Association (IBA) has reported that all employees, including bank employees, covered under the payment of Bonus Act, drawing salary of more than Rs. 2500 p.m. as defined in the Act are not eligible for bonus. Bank's clerical staff, who have put in a service of above 5/6 years and subordinate staff with about 15 years service and above therefore fall out side the purview of payment of bonus.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt. to raise the gross salary limit to Rs. 4,000 p.m. for the purpose of bonus for bank employees.

Reduction in customs duty on bulk drug and drug intermediates

3774. SHRI E. HANUMANTHAPPA: SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the considerations on which his Ministry reduced the customs duty on bulk drugs and drug intermediates with effect from 19th June, 1992.

(b) whether his Ministry has any cell to oversee that benefit of duty reduction is passed on to consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when such a cell would be established;

(d) whether it is a fact that such duty reductions are counter productive to basic production;

(e) whether his Ministry had made any study in this regard;

(f) if so, the outcome and if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether it is also a fact that such duty reductions lead to playing into the hands of international forces which jack up prices to take benefit of the situation; and

(h) what are the names of such drugs and drug intermediates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The reduction in duty announced on 19th June, 1992 in respect of bulk drugs (including its salts and testers) and drug intermediates is to reduce the impact of higher cost of imports.

(b) and (c) The prices of drugs are dealt with by the administrative Ministry *viz.* the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals), under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987. The Finance Ministry has no cell to oversee that benefit of duty reduction in respect of bulk